## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

#### JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly

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and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the lowest

Volume XXXIII..... AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY. -SIAMBLE TWINS-PIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 254 st., corner Righth av.-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-FARCHON, THE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE WHITE FAVO WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th at BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Little Nell an BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, -GrayAstics THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-HANLON CO. IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—LECTURE, "THE GOLDE STEINWAY HALL.-ME. CHARLES BYPINGE'S READING

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -Song SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-Er TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway. BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street. -TH MRS, F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Br.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE .- PANCHOK HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Ermorian NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.

New York, Mond, , February 3, 1868.

#### TRE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yeste day evening, February 2.

The French Press law is likely to be withdrawn the government, in consequence of the opposition of the liberals. Prince Humbert of Italy is betrothed in marriage to a princess of Genea. The King of Denmark signed the West India cession treaty. Count Bismarch threatened to dissolve the German Parliament on th question of voting indemnity to the dethroned mon

The Paolia of Egypt recalled his army centingent from Abyssinia at the request of England, Famine prevails

Pive-twenties were at 76% in Frankfort. Rentes de-

## MISCELLANEOUS

Our advices from Valpuraiso are to January 3. The success of Canseco's revolt in Peru was generally regarded as the end of the Chileno-Peruvian alliance. Pern is considerably indebted to Chile on payal accounand Canseco stands on the record as friendly to Spain, not a little uneasiness pervades society in Chile as to the future relations of the two republics. The Arabcanian On December 25 a tremendous fire broke out in Val-paraise, destroying the government arsenal and a long line of temporary buildings erected near the site of th Custom houses burned by the Spanish fleet in 1866. The loss was estimated at \$125,000. Melipulii has been made

January. The delay of the United States in ratifying the treaty with the mlands had caused a great depression in trade. Captain Long publishes in a Honolulu paper an account of his newly discovered Polar continent. He claims to have been within ten miles of where Wranget discovered the Polar Sea, and recommen that a government vessel be sent to coast along the

the murder of L. Harris Hiscock will positively take place at Albany about the 1st of March. No further dethe decision of Judge Peckhain, in the Court of Oye and Terminer on Saturday, directing the trial to be had

at an adjourned term of the present Oyer and Terminer.
The United States Navy Register for 1868 shows that lifty-one vessels with an aggregate of four hundred an thirty-eight guns and in special service seven vessel with an aggregate of sixty-six guns. Thirty-nine vess have been sold or lost since the publication of the last Register in 1866, and fifty-three iron clads are latd up at us naval stations at bome. There have been thirtynine deaths among the officers during 1867, including four rear admirals and one commodore. At the Naval Aca demy, Annapolis, there are stationed nine vessels no included in the above lists.

service in honor of the festival of the Purification of the Blossed Virgin Mary. Rev. Drz. Ogilvy and Vinton a Universalist cleryyman, delivered a lecture at Dodworth Hall on "Rome and Reason," in which he deplaced that Catholicism was preferable to Protestant and Rationalism was preferable to Catholicism. Father tiecker delivered a discourse in the Church of Mary, Brooklyn, on "Respect to Relies and Images in the

a hohe Worship," ertain documents which we publish elsewhere this m ening disclose the complicity of Santa Anna wate the empire of Maximilian in Mexico, and also a desire expressed on the part of Otter-bourg, the late United States Consul at Mexico city, to further the recognition of the empire by the United States government through his political influence in New York and Washington, in which it appears he cites Forney, the Secretary of the Senate, as his friend, in consideration of a railroad concession to be offered on the New York market.

tary of State asking some relief for the starving popularly lation of that country. The daily average of deaths by bunger is over one bundred, and unburied corpses mee

the eye on every side.

An attack was made on Major Linton, a United States revenue agent, at a hotel in Pittaburg on Saturday merning by two persons who are unknown, but believed to be parties in the pending Lycoming whiskey cases,

a witness in the case, from appearing against them. else but a negative, fi Our Southern letters contain details of the proceed. platform to stand upon.

ings in the Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia Reco

try are collected at our Custom House.

A can of burning fluid designated "non-explosive" exploded in the house of A. M. Chapman, at Norwich, Conn., on Friday, and a little girl, aged cloven years, was burned to death, and a girl and boy, aged respectively.

The Debute on the Supplemental Recon The debate in Congress on the Supplem wide almost as the debates in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It is a political debate extending far beyond the particular features of the bill, and embraces all the points which make up the great issue of the time be tween radicalism and conservatism, between the President and Congress, and between the constitutional party and the party which is revolutionizing the government. Members are anxiously defining their position and the position of the parties to which they belong, not for the enlightenment of each other so much as to make an impression upon the people preparatory to the approaching elections in the States and to the Presidential election. The motive that inspires the debate and the object in view are unmistakable. Little side issues or other questions of public policy amount to nothing just now; the all-absorbing great issue is the one mentioned; is that which occupies the public mind and on which the elections will turn. The political leaders in Congress could not ignore it if they would, and therefore the discussion has been continued with deep feeling, and with an earnestness and ability rarely witnessed. This political debate has been carried on, chiefly in the Senate, during a week or more, but it breaks out in the House frequently when other bills are up. Soon little else will he heard in both bodies.

The most remarkable thing in the debate is that the dominant party is all the time on the defensive. The conservative opposition have but a corporal's guard in either house. The radicals have a compact, powerful army. We say the radicals, and include all the republicans, because even those members of the party who are more moderate and disposed to be more conservative go solidly and blindly with the radical leaders in the most revolutionary measures for the sake of keeping their party united. In both the Senate and House of Rep. esentatives their numbers are overwhelming. They can, as we have seen, easily carry any measure by a two-thirds vote over the Pre-t dent's veto. Yet this powerful party in Congress are fighting on the defensive all through, notwithstanding the insignificant number of its opponents. The speeches of Morton, Howe. Trumbull and the rest of the ablest radical Senators, as well as of the declaiming politicians of the Wilson stamp, are of the same defensive character. It is so, too, with the speeches of the radical leaders in the House of Representatives. They have no ground to stand upon ; they have nothing on which to make a square direct and upright fight; they have no principles, and nothing but the negro theories, which are condemned by the people everywhere, for an issue. A party, like an army, that has no principle, cause, or ground to defeated.

It is clear that the radical leaders feel their weakness, for they are excessively sensitive. Such a speech as that of Mr. Doolittle, though temperate in tone and argumentative, makes them furious. They lose their temper and reply with abusive declamation. They are trying hard to draw out a platform for the approaching elections; but they begin to see that they have pretty well used up all the old material and have nothing left. In analyzing their speeches in Congress we see that there is no point in them, and that they are utterly negative. They are made up of abuse of the President, of claptrap phrases about rebellion, when the rebellion was killed and buried never to rise again, several years ago; of a great deal of senseless trash about disloyal white people, and of a great amount of humbug about loyal negroes. All this, together with an effort to explain away their wicked measures and to cover up their atrocious object in giving the barbarous ne groes the balance of power in the republic, constitute the burden of their speeches. In fact, there is nothing else in them. On the radical side we hear nothing of the constitution, except from some bold, outspoken mem ber like Thad Stevens, who speaks of it only to repudiate it. We hear nothing of the white people except to denounce them. It is the negro first, the negro last and the negro all the time. The South may be turned into a wilder ness, a war of races may be inaugurated, the business of the whole country may be paralyzed and the North alone may have to pay the national debt, maintain the government and support the negroes in idleness, if the radicals can keep themselves in power. To secure this object they would sacrifice the South, the white people and the republic itself.

But will the people of the North be deluded by the false pretences of these reckless par tisans? Will they be humbugged by the claptrap speeches in Congress about rebels, rebellious States, disloyal whites, loyal negroes and all such played out trash? Will they not see the cloven foot of the Jacobin revolutionlsts who would destroy the constitution and government under the cloak of reconstruction and negro fraternity and equality? We think they will. We think, too, our radical members of Congress perceive the coming storm of popular indignation which threatens to sweep them from power. It is the apprehension of this, doubtless, that makes them so sensitive, violent and anxious to defend themselves. They may fill volumes of the Congressiona Globe with speeches and spread them broadcast over the land, but these will not save their party from defeat if their present policy be pursued, and if they cannot find anything else but a negative, fraudulent and wornout

For many years the Russians have enjoyed the reputation of being successful adepts in all the arts and moves of diplomacy, and very justly so. No other nation possesses such a thorough, intelligent, active diplomatic corps as is in the service of Russia at this day. Her steady, if gradual and persistent, onward strides towards China, Persia and Hindostan are evidences sufficient to prove this without recalling recent examples in Europe. But she is now playing a game more comprehensive and dangerous than has yet occupied her attention. Results only can tell whether this instance also she will support her great reputation. For ten years or more, indeed since the end of the Crimean war, vague rumors and dubious reports have reached England and France that Russian agents were tampering with the populations of several provinces on her southern frontier. First, one heard of Russian merchants with no ostensible object traversing Wallachia and sounding the ahabitants. Then military officers of the same Power were observed in Bulgaria, Bosnia and even in Illyria. Next, news came of supplies of Russian arms finding their way to Servia money to Croatia, monks and missionaries to Russia, in Austrian Poland, agents and spies all along the Danube and self-dubbed profes sors in Bohemia. These rumors arising at various times created an uneasy feeling, which quieted down after a short respite, but then cropped up again and have, many a time during the last seven or eight years, given rise to paragraphs of temporary interest only. Later these rumors have grown into solid facts, and within little less than a year it has become well known that not only were Russian spies and agents variously employed at many points along the Danube, but that Russian money, Russian ordnance and Russian ammunition were being freely passed into Servia, and that a corps of Russian officers, specially detailed for that purpose, were drilling the Servian army to the use of a new improved artillery and otherwise assisting in the organization of that belligerent little province. It is also well known that since the cession by Turkey of the fortresses in the Principalities these doings increased to an alarming extent and spread elsewhere.

All these facts may by sceptics be taken as

further proofs of Russia's diplomacy, which weakens her enemies by spreading needless alarms in their camps. Matters have, however, come to such a pass that it is impossible to blind oneself to such a belief; the operations have been too general and on too great a scale to allow one to harbor such a notion any longer. Austria, at all events, has taken the alarm, and very justly so. She has not forgotten the great Pan-Slavonic meeting in Molast summer, or the concluding paragraph of the Russian Emperor's speech bidding his Slavonic brethren good cheer and expressing a hope to see the whole family united under one head. Nor has Austria forgotten the noisy return meeting in Prague, nor the expressed desire of the Russians in Austrian Gallicia to re-establish their own language in schools and public documents. Many and manifold are the means employed at St. Petersburg for fomenting the Pan-Slavonic agitation. To the peasants they speak of land; to the more educated classes the consanguinity of race and affinity of idioms are held up as motives. Appeals to the vanity of whole tribes are varied by benefits conterred on individuals, and the Emperor allows himself to be publicly memorialized on the necessity of uniting the whole Slavonic family under one head. Indeed, so numerous and striking have been Russia's underhand diplomatic doings of this nature that they can no longer escape the notice of the blindest. What is most remarkable in them is that they have all been directed Slavic countries under foreign rule. Russia has always considered herself as the head of the Slavic family, and through her energies the Pan-Slavonic agitation has made such advances that it may be compared to Fenianism on a large scale, disturbing half a dozen countries and all Southeastern Europe. Wallachia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, all Turkish dependencies, are Slavonic and have been overrun by Russian spies, plying money in profusion. Servia, where the movement has taken the strongest root, is still nominally tributary to Turkey, but actively assisted with men and money from Russia. Croatla, Illyria, Bohemia and Gallicia, all provinces forming part of the Austrian empire, but with Slavonic populations, have been "worked" by Russian agents in the great cause, and are now evincing very decided sympathies with the movement. Natu rally enough these facts are very galling to Austria and Turkey, and the cause of a fierce exchange of recriminations. It can burdly be supposed that by this Russia merely intends keeping her neighbors in hot water. It would appear more rational to imagine that she is preparing for a great strife, in which she hopes to be assisted by those disaffected provinces. Every new report leads one to think the latter view the more likely one of the two.

Should the Pan-Slavonic movement have reached such a point as to detach from their present allegiance all the affected provinces. neither England nor France combined with Austria and Turkey may succeed in making way against it ; Russian diplomacy in the East may at last be triumphant and Gortschakoff's dream of a Slavonic empire be realized. Napoleon's little idea of nationalities will be used against himself, and German Austria will suffer for twenty years' oppression of a despised race. From Germany Russia need expect no opposition, seeing that Germans are themselves engaged in a similar movement, and lovers of united Italy will scarcely object to united Slavonia.

## The Cretan Struggle Renewed.

In the Harato of yesterday we printed cable despatch to the effect that the struggle for a time suspended between the Christian inhabitants of Crete and their Turkish masters had been renewed. The intelligence comes to us by way of Athens, and, except that it may be colored somewhat to the advantage of the Greeks, we have no reason to doubt that it is substantially correct. The battle seems to have been protracted and severe, lasting a whole day and attended with very considerable loss of life. The Cretaus, according to report, were victors at the close. If the news prove correct, the immediate result will be the reinforcement of the Turkish troops in the island and a more effectual crushing out of the spirit of opposition. This, however, will have but through imitation. Where there is no

the certain effect of calling forth the active sympathy of the Greeks of the kingdom; and ice of Russia will be heard protesting more loudly than ever. It is impossible to refuse to admit that the spirit of insurrec in Crete is kept alive by Greek and Russian influence, and that the real object of Russia, of which Greece is the tool in this matter, is so to complicate the affairs of Turkey as to force a settlement of the Eastern question remains to be seen what open action Rus will now take, and what shall be the response of the Western Powers. The pear Russia to pluck it. Will the Western Powers permit her? That is becoming more and more the

question of the hour. A telegraphic letter recently received from Japan informed us that the Tycoon (or, as it appears he ought to be called, Shagoon) had resigned his powers into the hands of the Mikado. At the time this letter was received we gave it as our opinion that the revolution of which this resignation was the result was reactionary. The letter which we published from the pen of our special The Shagoon was in favor of advancing in the pathway of modern pro-gress. Arrangements had been made, with his anction and approval, to open up certain ports to foreigners at the beginning of the present year. Such arrangements were made in opposition to the Mikado and the greater Dalmios, who, it appears, are utterly opposed to all foreign influences, regarding as they do what we call Christian civilization as an unmitigated evil. Our latest letter bears date December 2, and consequently we have no means of knowing whether or not the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were thrown open at the time agreed upon. Our correspondent's letter creates doubt In our mind on this subject. Prior to the abdication of the Shagoon the foreign ministers who had an interview with the Gorogio, or council of the smaller Daimios, of which the Shagoon is chief, were informed that the only port which was to be opened was that o Neagata, and that it could not be opened until the first of April. This is proof sufficient that the Shagoon, before his abdication, was in difficulty and entirely at the mercy of his council of advisers. It remains now to be seen what course will be followed. If the ports which it was arranged should be opened at the commencement of this year were not opened according to treaty arrangements, trouble is all but certain; and if pressure is brought to bear upon the Japanese government foreign influences may force the Shagoon back into power. The fall of the Shagoon was the riumph of the reactionary party, with the

Mikado at their head. It is too late now for Japan to remain absolutely exclusive; and if the government now in power persist in a reactionary policy foreign influence is certain to become dominant and the restoration of the Shagoon may safely be counted upon. It was Commodore Perry who, in 1853, made Japan known to the modern world; and since then in all negotiations with that people, the American Minister has by all the Powers been courteously yielded there a superior place. In the events which are now trantiny in the face. spiring and which may yet transpire we are

The Italian Expedition to the Parana By telegrams from Florence and Naples through the Atlantic cable, we are told tha the Italian squadron lying in the Bay of Naples has been ordered on foreign service and that its destination is the Parana river South America. The despatches indicate that

deeply and necessarily concerned. Future

letters from our correspondent will therefore

be anxiously awaited.

movement, and that Premier Menabrea, when questioned respecting it, refused to explain the object of the expedition, and it was reported at Naples that the officers of the fleet were to

eave the home waters under what are generally known as sealed orders.

This intelligence is at this distance rather difficult of feasible interpretation. What business has an Italian fleet in the waters of La Plata, and why should such an expedition be moved just now, considering the condition of the royal treasury and the troubled aspect of the political situation in the cities of the kingdom and Rome? There are, as is known, a great many Italians, say fifty thousand, settled in Brazil, Paraguay and the surrounding territory; but we have not heard that any of them have been engaged in the present war, or that any have been offended or suffered loss at the hands of the contending parties. The Italian emigrants in South America appear indeed to be a humble, inoffensive and industrious class of persons, and we should think that their material interests were not of sufficient impor tance to invite the interference of their govern ment in any shape, either in their hehalf or as armed mediators between Brazil and Paraguay in the Parana. A couple of Italian war ressels were off Rio Janeiro at the commence ment of the hostilities between Brazil and the allies, but, if we are not mistaken, they were

withdrawn soon afterwards. Should the Italian fleet be made ready for active duty off Naples its services may be required much nearer home, and we incline to the opinion that the South American expeditionary rumor is merely a red tape canard set affont to cover the work of arming and coaling. The vessels may be wanted off Civita Vecchia, they may be required in the North Sea, or, seeing the reactionary agitation which prevails within the walls of Naples itself, perhaps King Victor Emanuel may be preparing to repeat the very unpopular prescription of the late King Bomba towards the inhabitants of that city. As to the expedition to the Parana we must await further developments.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.-By our letters Peru, given yesterday, it will be seen that the government of another Spanish American republic has tumbled to ruin through the chronic cause of trouble that under one pretext or another afflicts all the mongrel communities of Indian and Latin race-the struggle for power of rival chiefs. The moral of all this is the same for Peru as for Mexico-that a people who are morally and intellectually in the conditions peculiar to the feudal ages cannot sustain a government that is the peculiar growth of more enlightened times, and which they have striven to adopt, not through an innate perception of its fitness,

moral acknowledgment of power law cannot be supreme, and where law cannot reign the hand must. Some one of these quarrelsome chiefs must put down the rest and rule, and through the order of a monarchy so estab lished the people may grow to the higher level of republicanism.

#### British North America.

The news details which for some time past we have been giving in the columns of the HERALD enable us to form an opinion of the rospects of the new Dominion. It was manito many, ourselves among the number that though the confederation scheme was grand and in many respects praiseworthy, it had to deal with interests which were too essentially antagonistic to be permamently reunited or made compatible with a peace and prosperous union. The hasty and somewhat arbitrary manner in which the union was at last effected did not encourage us to alter our opinion. It left too many burning hearts and too many bleeding sores to warrant us to conclude that the new Dominion would not

soon reveal symptoms of disease. Unhealthy symptoms are already making themselves manifest. From the outset a numerous and influential party in Lower Canada, in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotla were openly opposed to the union. The opposition spirit, if we may judge from recent events, is gaining rather than losing in intensity. During the course of the last month meetings were held in Nova Scotia which, from the numbers who attended, from the influence which they represented, as well as from the speeches which were delivered, leave no room for doubt that Nova Scotians are bitterly opposed to the confederation. It would, of course, be absurd to expect that the Ottawa Parliament should devote itself entirely to the interests of a single province, and it is quite possible that the people of Nova Scotia are unreasonably sensitive because of the subordinate place they occupy in the confederation. Whether they have just grounds for dissatisfaction is no business of ours. We merely note the fact that dissatisfaction exists. The Hallfax meeting, at which the Hon. James Howe, a well known Nova Scotian politician, took a prominent part, has, as appears from the despatch of Saturday from Montreal, created quite a commotion in Lower Canada and elsewhere throughout the confederation. It will not surprise us to learn that meetings similar to that at Halifax are being held wherever local interests are suffering. Nova Scotia openly petitions to be separated from the confederation. If New Brunswick and Lower Canada adopt a similar course the new Dominion will not have trouble

Whether there is vitality enough in our oung brother to rise superior to all these difculties we know not. We wish him no evil. U, however, it be discovered that he has undertaken a mission to which he is not equal, we shall not be unwilling to open our arms to receive him and to allow him to share the benefits resulting from our superior wisdom and strength. The time must come-as well soon as late-when from the Guif to the Arctic Ocean and from the Atlantic to the Pacific but one banner will float. It is written in the book of fate and it must come to pass. It is well for British North Americans to look des

## The Queen's New Book.

Queen Victoria is fairly letting the English peaking world into the confidences of her estic circle. Her latest publication-Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands"-presents her to the reader divested of all the accessories, all the dazzling paraphernalia of royalty, and in a character minine ease and dignity that the simplest minded woman, as well as the most affecto be sure, no great praise to say that a queen is also a good woman, or it is certainly a lefthanded praise towards royalty; yet when we see a woman holding in all respects so exalted place as that held by the Queen of Great Britain, and see that her head has been so little turned or her heari filled with a cold pride by it-when we see by the daily record of her life the simplicity of sentiment and thought, the pure, earnest gentleness of nature that is so above all other characteristics womanly—we are forced to oncede that this Queen must have been carcely less than a miracle of honest, homely

The influence of this book must be very great upon the British people. It will go directly to the heart of the nation, showing as it ices how warmly and earnestly the Queen is in sympathy with all that the country feels. Her reception of the news from Sebastopol, of the tidings of Wellington's death, her appreciation of the glories of the Highland scenery and her constant record of the movements of "Albert"-all these indicating that the Queen is in reality only the first of English vomen in all good qualities-will put to shame and silence forever the vile whispers that have floated up from the noxious slums of London. Indeed, as a royal book this will take higher rank for its effect than the "Idees", of Napoleon, or than his Julius Cæsar; for it is, finally, a better thing that a sovereign should appear before the people, as one enjoying the same delights as themselves, feeling the same sor rows, living humanly on the same level, rather than as one abstracted from their daily life and speculating vaguely in thoughts beyond the reaches of their souls.

# SKATING AT THE PARK.

The Park yesterday in its beauty and variety was at most indescribable. The joyous scenes of the preced-ing Sundays during the late cold weather in the pleasures of skating, oft repeated, were re-enacted with in-creased vigor, while radiance and greater brilliancy were lent to the occasion by the numberiess sleighing vehi-cles that glided over the crisp surface of the snow, their wealth of decorations in many instances being a mys-tery. The number that gratified their proponsities in the pastime of demonstrating the grace that is allied with skating were fully twenty-five thousand, and the carnival was kept up with increasing sest from early in

carnival was kept up with increasing sest from early in the morning until closing night interposed, when the closing, dissolving kalesdoscopic scenes were beautiful and astonishing.

At the lakes in this favorite resort all grades and conditions of life mingle together in one bewildering, ever-varying panorama, and this is especially cheervable on the first day of the week, when the sons or tell, the hard-fisted, muscle-knotted hundreds of the metropolis, without care, commingle in the mirth and jovisity of the occasion. It is amusing to note the contrasts of many of these pleasant-faced people, as they glide swiftly along the clear surface. The perfunde, ktd-gloved aristotogral wheels side by side with the humblest hard working citizen, and girls that pass the working days shut up in some stifling room, galing a precarious livelihood at most, flost, seemingly, just as happy, in their tasteful dresses, down the lakes as the more fortunate of their sisters, who, wrapped in furz and elegant costumes, have known but little of the world's sorrow; while near to them, in all the vivacity that

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HADSHIELD

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HEIL .

Phe Caurans Becoming More Interesting and Reciting—The Democrats Jubilant and Consideration—The Republicans Defiant—Trowth About Taxation—The Conservatives Founded in the Naturalisation Business—Georgia Grant to be Dissected by Butler, &c.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1, 186. Throughout the length and breadth of New Han ire, from Coos to the Massachusetts line, from the san to the Connecticut valley, there is little thought or talked about except politics and the probable reilly culminated in the most vigorous campaiga ever and the canvass generally more exciting even than now. Public meetings are being held aughtly can clubs, democratic clubs, Grant clubs, con on formed or are in process of formation everywhere, t seems to be the grand centre where all the leading

neadquarters in a suite of rooms at the Phonix, as does

also the P. L. L. branch of the republicans.
democrats essemble at the Eagle, a few
below, and the Tammany democrats have
headquarters with Mr. Anson S. Mar who is chairman of the Democratic State ttee. The Mozart wing of the des conspicuous for display. They have secured the whole of the second floor in White's new block, and from new until election the room will be open day and evening for democratic visitors. They have a large illuminated ransparency and other ornamental toggery to attract ab tention outside, and after a person enters they have peratic faith. To-day there are no less than a hundred

iudes to taxes and the national debe charges the responsibility upon his opponent the democrate lay great stress upon is the prob a law taxing bonds and the heavy taxes upon articles of manufacture. As before stated, many republicans who listen attentively which things are talked about; and if they are assisted election of a democratic Governor in this be a step towards renorm they will be pretty throw their vote accordingly. Aside from the taxes, there is also considerable growling a manner in which the state tax is levied. manner in which the state tax is levied, and the democracy promise a reform in this if they are given the power. The obnoxious features of the State tax are these: —Each city or town makes up its own estimate and decides what the poit tax shalt be; and the higher the poit tax the iess will be the tax on property. Here in Concord the poil tax levied upon every voter is between seven and eight dollars, and as some places it is as high as twenty dollars, the wind the point and property holders are protected at the expense of the poorer class. If a man fails to pay this entraordinary poil tax he is of course disfranchised from voiling for the present and each succeeding year until all past arrearspec are paid up. What the poorer classes ask for and what the opponents of the provides that in

similar to that in Massachusetts, which provides that in no case shall the poil tax exceed the sum of \$2. All other accessary funds to be raised by taxation must so crue from property. There are many adopted citisons in New Hampshire who have for years refused to become saturatized on account of the excessive poil tax, and the democrats are actively engaged in arging upon such the certainty of a reduction next year, and the result is that they have thus hy succeeded in precuring the naturalization of about a thusand, and all of these will no course ge for Sinclair. The largest number actualized in one place was in Mancheser.

The democrats are very sitent to the Presidential question, but the republicans are are true, however, there will soon be a powerful undercurrent at work here against him. I learn from good authority hat General Butter is preparing a pamphiet, giving he unitary, and political history, and among the charges which it will attempt to prove will be those of repeate acts of druntenness, backed up by sworn affidavite of optical officers under him. This document, it is said, will be circulated prior to election, both in New Hampshie, and Connecticut, It is stated that an application was called a few days since to senator Sprages, of Rhode island, for a contribution of funds to carry on the campaign here, and that he refused mo, amphantically; and it is further alleged that both Sprague and Butler would rather see the democrats than the republicans victorious in this State, for the reason that Grant's chances for the Presidency would be diminished and those of Chase increased correspondingly.

Parker Pillisbury, the old abolitionist and colaborer with Phillips, Garrison and Sunner, will shortly stump the State for the democrats, and also Henry Clay Dean, of iows, who arrived here yesterday.

## MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fred Douglass to the Colored People. Fred Douglass to the Colored People.

In a recent speech in Akron, Ohio, to the colored people, Fred Douglass said slavery was destroyed not from principle, but from policy, and there was really hitle to be grateful for except the temergency that created the necessity. He told the colored people that although it was possible that, naturally, they were equal to whites, they were not practically. They must rise through their own exertions to a purchase must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before expecting to be allowed the rights and privileges of the white race. He did not blame them for being in the condition in which they now were, as it was caused by the degrading influence of slavery. He should, however, consure them harshly if they suffered thomselves to remain so without striving hard for im-provement. That if fifteen years hence found these where they now were their destiny was scaled, as they were now on probation; and if they failed in that times to nobly acquit themselves, it would be aimost impossi-

ble for them to make any advancement.

The editor of the Boston Traceller says he would like to see Fred Douglast on the Grant ticket for Vice Pr

## Rad for Fenton.

just addressed a letter to Governor Featon, in which he says:-"It is with grief I write this letter to you. The subject is painful to me. But there sits on my heart a tone, and there lies in my village graveyard and there broods in my heart a controlling reason why, regard your entrance into a National Republican Con-vention, a candidate for office, as an intrusion to which the survivors of the Union army and the relatives of the load and wounded should surely object."